

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 25th November, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 23rd November, says that the tone of Sir Auckland Colvin's letter is remarkably grave and moderate, while that of Mr. Hume's reply to it is quite the reverse. His Honor has well criticized the foolish proceedings and pamphlets of the Congressists, but the latter has only abused his opponents. Sir Auckland Colvin's letter is to a certain extent a good index to the feeling of Government towards the Congress. He should not have deferred an expression of his views so long. His silence encouraged the Congressists in Oudh to become abusive and impertinent. Government can bear any amount of abuse, but cannot tolerate any attempts at spreading sedition in the country. It would be a good thing if Lord Dufferin expressed his opinion about the Congress before his departure. Hitherto Government officials refrained from expressing their views not through fear of incurring the displeasure of cowardly Bengalis and other misguided promoters of the Congress, but because great misapprehensions prevailed in England. But the United Indian Patriotic Association has lately succeeded in enlightening the British public and drowned the voices of Dabdhaha Narauji and W. C. Bannerji. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Sir Auckland Colvin has had the courage to speak out his mind, even though he has been much abused by Mr. Hume, who is now in a state of dotage.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper says that Sir Auckland Colvin's letter is a well-reasoned document and is a model of gravity and moderation. On the contrary, the tone of Mr. Hume's letter is immoderate and indignant and does not become an able and experienced man like him. In his Allahabad speech he inculcated patience and moderation on the promoters of the Congress, but he himself did not exercise those qualities in writing his letter above referred to. He has endeavoured to answer some of the objections as best he could, but he is quite silent with reference to the other objections. Sir Auckland Colvin's comments on the Catechism and the Conversation between Faridu-l-din and Rám Baksh are very just and reasonable, and Mr. Hume may be excused for his inability to answer them. Mr. Hume says that Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán's intellect has been impaired by old age, but is not the same charge equally applicable to himself? However it must be said to his credit that he does not yield the palm to Sir Auckland Colvin so far as the length of the letters is concerned: His Honor's letter occupies nine columns of the *Pioneer*, while Mr. Hume's extends over eighteen columns.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Proyág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 19th November, gives a brief account of the proceedings of a National Congress meeting held in the Káyasth Pathshala, Allahabad, on the 17th idem, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Pandit Ajodhya Náth. The Pandit and Rája Rámpal Singh appealed to the audience to give donations to meet the expenses of the approaching Congress.

Circulation,
85 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 19th November, condemns the charge of disloyalty brought against the promoters of the National Congress by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán as false and malicious, refers to some of the reforms in the administration proposed by the National Congress, and thinks that the reforms would tend to check the high handed and illegal proceedings of Government officials.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 15th November,

Circulation,
425 copies.

Alleged adoption of an objectionable method by the promoters of the National Congress for raising subscriptions.

with reference to the complaint of the *Najmu-l-Akhlár* of Etáwah about the alleged adoption by the promoters of the Congress of an objectionable method for raising subscriptions, says that the complaint is entirely unfounded. If a man was really found raising subscriptions in the way described by the *Najmu-l-Akhlár*, why did it not mention his name and why was he not made over to the police by anti-Congressists, who are ready to heap abuse on the devoted heads of the promoters of the Congress? It is simply impossible that the agents of the Congress should be able to raise subscriptions in villages in the way alleged without the aid of village patwáris or ziladárs, but these officials would never assist in the collection of any subscriptions until they received written orders from Tahsildárs.

The *Prayág Samádhár* (Allahabad), of the 19th November,

Circulation,
400 copies.

Public meeting held at Majhauili, Gorakhpur.

gives a brief account of a public meeting held at Majhauili, Gorakhpur, on the 10th idem, under the auspices of Lál Kharag Bahádur, son and heir to the Rája of Majhauili. Among others the Rájas of Satási, Majhauili, and Badhiapár were present. The attendance would have been much larger than it was had not the people been led to imagine that the meeting would express opposition to the National Congress. But the meeting did not do so. Lál Kharag Bahádur made a speech urging the expedience of forming an Association composed of the nobility of Gorakhpur and Basti districts with a view to occasionally laying their grievances before Government. His proposal was approved by the meeting and an Association was formed.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 20th November, publishes a

Circulation,
156 copies.

Subsidy paid to the Amír of Kábul and the opposition of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán to the National Congress.

picture in which Afghánistan is represented as a camel feeding on the leaves of a tree called the Wealth of India, and India as a female mendicant looking on with grief. In the same picture a man with a bare head, called the National Congress, is represented as being stabbed by

Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán and appealing to Government for help.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st and 22nd November, says that since the news of Lord Dufferin's Indian administration. Dufferin's retirement spread in this country the *Indian Mirror* has been making very violent attacks on his Lordship. When a public meeting was held at Calcutta to praise his Lordship for his administration and express regret at his early retirement, the *Indian Mirror* went the length of agitating for a counter-demonstration being made and had this done. Although some of its comments on Lord Dufferin's administration are just and fair, no sensible man can approve of the way in which it has been abusing his Lordship. The *Hindustán* then refers to the letter contributed by Mr. Hume to the Calcutta newspaper condemning its attacks on the Viceroy, and says that although Theebaw was a great tyrant and deserved to be 'dethroned, and although the newly-acquired province of Burma will provide employment for many natives, the *Hindustán* does not approve of the Burma war and censures Lord Dufferin for it, inasmuch as the war has caused ruin and misery to thousands of innocent Burmans, destroyed the Burman community, and led to an increase in the salt duty and the introduction of the income-tax. If he was obliged to declare war under pressure from the Conservative Ministry, he should be excused to some extent. He is entitled to great praise for his North-West frontier policy. He averted a war with the Russian Government, which seemed to be imminent on the occupation of Panjdeh by the Russian army, and re-assured the public mind in this country. The *Hindustán* approves of the Hazára expedition, the proposed location of a contingent of British forces at Gilgit, and the construction of the Quetta railway, though the work on that line is not being pushed on so hastily as it should be. As regards the Sikkim war, it was an unnecessary one, but need not be severely condemned, as it caused no great bloodshed. The war is to be regretted only in so far that it

put the Indian treasury to an unnecessary expense of some lakhs of rupees. The internal administration of Lord Dufferin has not been so successful as it was expected to be. Mr. Hume is quite right in saying that his Lordship's attention was almost entirely occupied with foreign affairs and that he had little time left to attend to the internal affairs of the country. The *Hindustán* then praises him for the appointment of the Public Service Commission, and says that although it does not approve of all the proposals of the Commission, some of them, if sanctioned, will be highly beneficial to natives. His Lordship has shown no opposition to the National Congress.

The *Ainu-l-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 8th November, received on the 19th idem, disapproves of the exclusion of Urdu from the curriculum of studies fixed for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, and complains that although the University, at the instance of Inspectors and Head-Masters of schools, has agreed to allow the candidates for the next Examination to take Urdu as their second language, the candidates have lost much valuable time owing to these changes in their vernacular course of study. Again, some of the books prescribed by the University are not yet available, and consequently the candidates will hardly be able to answer the questions in those books at the Examination. The University should not have prescribed books which the boys are unable to get. The *Ainu-l-Akhbár* hopes that the University will make an allowance for these things at the time of the Examination.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 21st November, referring to the late Pleaders' Examination held in the Central Provinces, says that the total number of candidates was 35, of whom 28 presented themselves at the time of examination. But 25 candidates failed in criminal law, in which the Examination was held on the first day, and consequently they were not allowed to appear at the Examination on following days. Only three candidates were present

Circulation,
250 copies.

Late Pleaders' Examination, Central Provinces.

throughout the Examination, but even all these three are not likely to have proved successful. There is reason to think that only one of them succeeded, though his name has not yet been published in the Government Gazette. It is almost needless to say that such a result is very unsatisfactory and must be a source of great disappointment to the candidates. The wholesale failure is in a large degree due to the mismanagement of the Examination. On the first day of examination fees were realized from the candidates from 10 A.M. to 11 A.M., and another hour was spent by them in writing down the questions. In this way they lost two hours, and they had to finish their answers by 3 P.M. Hence it will be seen that they were not given sufficient time to answer the questions. Last year the *Nágpur Samákhár* drew attention to the necessity for providing printed question-papers for the candidates, but this was not done on this occasion : the questions were dictated to the candidates. Considering the questions even for the Maráthi Lower Primary School Examinations are printed, it is a matter of surprise that the questions for the Pleadership Examination are not. Another cause to which the failure of so many candidates on the first day was chiefly due was that they were examined in criminal law while they were prepared for examination in civil law on that day. In the three preceding years the Examination was held in civil law on the first day.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Amíru-l-Akhbár* (Meerut), of the 16th November, says that it is no matter for surprise that India is becoming poorer and poorer every day. When the people are already groaning under heavy taxation, Government has ordered the settlement to be revised in some districts. As it is, landlords pay revenue with great difficulty, and consequently an increase in the revenue assessments is sure to induce them to abandon their estates. In Bulandshahr and some other districts the assessments have been doubled. But in Hissar the total amount of revenue has been raised from three and a half lakhs of rupees to twelve lakhs ! Such a proceeding is more arbitrary than were the orders of even *Nádir Sháh*. It is believed that

Revision of settlement
in Bulandshahr, Hissar,
&c.

Nawáb Máhmud Ali Khán of Chhatári has resolved to relinquish his estate and to migrate to Medina on account of the severe assessment of revenue on his estate. Government has prevented him for the present on some pretext, from starting on his journey, but it cannot detain him long. Other landlords are sure to follow his example if the assessments are not reduced. The writer then publishes a small Urdu poem complaining of the alleged severity of assessments and declaring that all landlords and cultivators will be obliged to leave their lands.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd November, gives an account of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Female Hospital at Agra by Lady Dufferin, and says that she has laid all India under a great obligation to her by providing female medical aid for native women and that, like Ahilya, Mandodari, and Kunti, her name will always be mentioned with honour by natives.

Circulation,
620 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 22nd November, complains that the Revenue Courts at Gházipur seem to be very slow and dilatory. One Jashan Kandu of Gahmar applied twenty months ago for the substitution of his name in place of that of his father, but the mutation has not yet been made.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th November, is glad to say that the Collector of Bijnor has issued an excellent circular order about the supply of provisions and other things to camps of officials in the district. The Tahsíl-dárs are to send officials in camp statements of bazár rates for gram, flour, *ghi* (clarified butter), &c., and the officials are to satisfy themselves that full payments have been made to the traders at those rates. The sarishtadárs are to keep an eye on the chaprásis and camp-followers. If a trader desires to make a complaint, the orderly should introduce him to the official in camp; otherwise the orderly will be dismissed. There

Circulation,
185 copies.

are also other good instructions in the circular. Other district officers would do well to follow suit and issue similar instructions.

Circulation,
491 copies.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 19th November, in an article headed "Good news to the dishonest," refers to the charges which were brought against Bábu Rájeshar Mittra, Assistant Engineer, Ajmere, by one Munshi Harnám Singh, an ex-Overseer, before the Executive Engineer of Ajmere, and expresses surprise that Colonel Walter, Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána, far from making an inquiry into the charges, has promoted the Assistant Engineer from the second to the first grade.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 15th November, publishes a picture in which famine is represented as a monster ready to attack natives and India as a woman trying to keep off the monster and re-assuring natives. A bag of money called the Famine Fund lies at her feet.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The *Bullul-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 19th November, ascribes the scarcity of grain to its wholesale export to Europe, and urges that, in order to check the export, the Municipal Boards should levy a heavy export duty in place of the present import duty on grain.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Chiragh-i-Aiman* (Agra), of the 16th November, writing from Farukhabad, complains that the Tahsildár of that place has imposed an income-tax of Rs. 10 on each dancing-girl, but that he has exempted one dancing-girl named Jamma for reasons best known to himself. This year he himself collected subscriptions from native bankers for the Rámílá and entirely managed the fair. He has made a proposal to the effect that a whole mauza or village should be purchased from public subscription and that the expenses of the Rámílá should be met from the income from the

mauza. The writer complains that gambling is openly carried on in the city, and that when any police constable attempts to interfere with the gamblers, they do not mind him and tell him that they have obtained permission from the City Inspector of Police on payment of a gratification. Another cause to which the increase in gaming is due is that the District Superintendent of Police has issued orders to the effect that the police should not enter a gaming-house and arrest gamblers without previously obtaining his permission.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 23rd November, urges that no distinction should be made among Government servants in the matter of leave, and that Government servants who receive smaller salaries should be allowed full pay during privilege leave like high-paid Government servants.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd November, complains of the alleged prevalence of bribery and corruption among Government servants and urges that the higher Government officials should now and then make secret inquiries into the conduct of the officials subordinate to them in order to check the evil.

Circulation,
620 copies.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Bulbut-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 19th November, refers to the alleged inconvenience and loss which the rules about the prepayment of postage in cash for the month for privileged newspapers involve on the editors of those newspapers, and urges the introduction of quarter-anna postage stamps with a view to remedying the evil. The *Bulbut* is of opinion that exchange copies should continue to be sent free as at present. The introduction of such stamps would save postmasters a great deal of unnecessary trouble. Another advantage to the public from the introduction of quarter-anna stamps would be that quarter-anna stamps would be affixed to packets not exceeding five tolas in weight, while half-anna stamps have to be

Circulation.
225 copies

used at present. Moreover, the measure would increase, and not reduce, the Government revenue.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Amru-l-Akhbār* (Meerut), of the 16th November, referring to the rumour that the Indian Railway authorities have resolved to abolish the intermediate class, says that the measure will cause great inconvenience to respectable natives who generally travel in that class. They do not like to travel second class through fear of ill-treatment by European soldiers, nor third class, which is over-crowded. If railway officials hate natives, they had better also abolish the third class. In that case they would not have to deal with niggers. The East Indian Railway authorities have lately issued an order to the effect that if a passenger over-travels beyond the station for which he holds a ticket, he will be liable to punishment. Nothing can be more objectionable than such an order. Sometimes passengers over-travel by falling asleep at their destination. Formely they had to pay additional fare for the distance over-travelled, but now they will be liable to punishment. The Government of India should get such objectionable orders cancelled.

Circulation,
690 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 22nd November, praises the British Government for the benefits it has bestowed on natives and draws attention to the grievances of the intermediate and the third class railway passengers. The writer complains that although the intermediate class passengers have to pay fare at a higher rate than the third class passengers, no additional comfort is provided for them. The maximum number of passengers fixed for each compartment is twelve, and on occasions of fairs sixteen and even twenty men are seated in each compartment. The inconvenience to which the passengers are exposed from over-crowding, particularly in the hot weather, may be easily imagined. Even privies have not been provided in intermediate class carriages on some lines. With reference to the third class, the writer complains that although the passengers of that class contribute the largest

share of railway revenues, the Railway authorities do not pay much attention to their convenience and comfort. There is much over-crowding in the carriages, and there are no privies in them. The want of privies is a source of great inconvenience to the passengers, particularly to those who make long journeys at a stretch. It is true that there are privies at every railway station, but the passengers do not like to go to them for fear of being left behind or losing their luggage. Again, the arrangements for the supply of drinking-water to passengers are unsatisfactory. There are two water-carriers at every station, one being a Hindu and the other a Musalmán, but two men cannot supply water to 400 or 500 persons in a few minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 19th November, says that the Hon'ble Ráe Durga

Circulation,
400 copies.

Feast given by Ráe Durga Prasád to the European residents of Gorakhpur.

Prasád gave a dinner to the European residents of Gorakhpur on the 8th idem in honour of the District Magistrate's marriage. No native was invited to the feast. It is believed that European food was obtained from Calcutta, and that the triumphal arches at the gates of the premises where the feast was given bore an inscription in Sanskrit meaning :—"O Durga, save me!" The inscription was not suited to the place, nor was the Ráe, who is an orthodox Hindu, well advised in supplying to his guests such food as is forbidden by the Hindu religion. Again, it is difficult to understand why the Ráe gave a feast to Europeans in honour of the District Magistrate's marriage. The feast should have been given by the District Magistrate himself.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	Nov. 14th	Nov. 25th	232 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khan	20th	24th	156 "
3	Ain-i-Akhbar	Moradabad	"	"	Dikwar Ali	1st & 8th	19th	120 "
4	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Mugarrab Husain Khan.	20th	24th	63 "
5	Akhbar-i-Chunar	Chunar	"	"	Rajab Ali Khan	"	23rd	160 "
6	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatullah	9th	20th	200 "
7	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	17th & 20th,	20th & 24th,	494 copies (in- cluding 282 copies taken by Govern- ment).
8	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadas Nand	19th	21st	86 copies.
9	Amru-i-Akhbar	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	16th	20th	309 "
10	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	17th	"	123 "
11	Asad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	25th	24th	250 "
12	Bharat Jwan	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Kishan Varma,	19th	21st	1,500 "
13	Bulbul-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishun Sarup	"	19th	225 "
14	Chorpas	"	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	14th	"	173 "
15	Chiragh-i-Aman	Agra	"	"	Ras Ali	16th	21st	150 "
16	Dababa-i-Qaisari	Barilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	17th	22nd	200 "
17	Dababa-i-Sikandari,	Rampur	"	"	Muhammed Husain,	19th	21st	447 "
18	Gulab-i-Oudh	Sultanpur	"	"	Nirotan Das	20th	22nd	99 "
19	Hindustan	Kanpur	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	17th to 24th,	19th to 25th,	240 "

20	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Husain,	14th & 17th,	19th & 21st,	447
21	<i>Jaiva-i-Ezadi</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	17th	19th	125
22	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	18th	23rd	150
23	<i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Muhammad Yaqub	19th	21st	250
24	<i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	16th & 23rd,	19th & 25th,	530 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govern- ment).
25	<i>Kayash Akbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Budra Prasad	24th	24th	700 copies.
26	<i>Kurshid-i-Afaq</i>	Pilibhit	"	"	Mazhar-Ahsan Khan,	14th & 21st,	19th & 25th,	200
27	<i>Mawar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	"	19th	23rd	130
28	<i>Mutla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Durga Prasad	17th	20th	48
29	<i>Mubri-Nimros</i>	Bijnor	"	"	Karim-ul-lah	21st	24th	300
30	<i>Mufid-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	20th	"	150
31	<i>Nagari-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Anjad Ali	19th	22nd	175
32	<i>Najm-i-Akbar</i>	Etawah	"	Bi-weekly	Rabul-lah Khan	12th & 16th,	24th & 25th,	185
33	<i>Najm-i-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	Weekly	Muhammad Muhsin,	19th	20th	75
34	<i>Nasir-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	Jamna Das Biswas	23rd	25th	620
35	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Etawah	"	"	Shiva Narayan Lal	8th	20th	45
36	<i>Niswan-i-Mulk</i>	Meerut	"	"	Fahima-l-din	16th	19th	100
37	<i>Niswan-i-Awar</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	17th	23rd	279
38	<i>Niswan-i-Sudh</i>	Haris	"	"	Bamdeva Bhaskar	21st	24th	418
39	<i>Oudh Akbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	19th to 24th,	20th to 24th,	690 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
40	<i>Oudh Panch</i>	"	"	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	15th	23rd	425 copies.
41	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	"	Dewaki Nandan	19th	20th	400
42	<i>Rafat-i-Akbar</i>	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulam Husain	"	24th	250
43	<i>Rajasthan Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdu	"	Murad Ali	"	23rd	491
44	<i>Rajn Prakash</i>	Ratlam	Urdu	"	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haq.	15th	20th	100

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
45	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	... Moradabad ...	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	Nov. 18th	Nov. 23rd	150 copies.
46	<i>Rosánah</i>	... Lucknow ...	"	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	" 19th to 22nd,	" 20th to 23rd,	250 "
47	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhákár,</i>	... Udaipur ...	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 19th	" 24th	110 "
48	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Khandwa ...	Maráthí-Hindi	"	Lakshman Rao Anant	" 21st	" 25th	250 "
49	<i>Surmo-i-Rozgar</i>	... Agra ...	Urdu	"	Itarát Hussein	" 16th	" 20th	300 "
50	<i>Surár-i-Qaisari</i>	... Rampur ...	"	"	Haidar Ali Khán	" 15th	" 24th	76 "
51	<i>Taksh</i>	... Moradabad ...	"	"	Muzaffar Ali Khán	" 12th & 19th,	" 19th & 23rd,	60 "
52	<i>Tamanná</i>	... Lucknow ...	"	"	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 23rd	130 "
53	<i>Taksh-i-Hind</i>	... Bijnor ...	"	"	Jairaj Singh	" 19th	"	"
54	<i>Taksh-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ...	"	"	Sajjad Husain	" 16th	" 20th	325 copies.
55	<i>Vritt Dhár</i>	... Dhár ...	Maráthí	"	W. T. Rapce	" 15th	" 19th	115 "
56	<i>Zarfa-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdu	"	Sabit Ali	" 19th	"	112 "

LUCKNOW:

The 1st December, 1888.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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